

## REPORT IS UPHOLD IN SOUTH CAROLINA

### Government Officials Claim Accuracy For Cotton Figures

## BURLESON SIDES WITH BUREAU

Director North Sets Forth His Position in a Letter to the Texas Member of Congress at Whose Instance the Provision Was Inserted in the Census Act Says the Bureau Cannot Compete With the Proposed Ginners Association and That Speculators' High Estimate Would Again Prevail—Mr. Burleson Expresses His and Senator Baileys Concurrence.

Washington, Special.—Director of the Census North, in a letter to Representative Burleson, made public, takes notice of the report presented by the cotton ginners to the Texas member of Congress Thursday and expresses his surprise and concern at the recent alleged movement in the Southern States "apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themselves," to destroy the census reports by concerted refusal of the ginners to make returns. Director North asserts that a continuance of the cotton ginning reports is impossible without the systematic and whole-hearted co-operation of the ginners of the South. Immediately after the receipt of the letter, Mr. Burleson, a member of the House census committee, and the author of the provision making appropriation for the gathering of cotton statistics, gave out an interview in which he upholds the director in the work now being done by his bureau. The letter is as follows:

"Washington, Dec. 1904.  
"Hon. Albert S. Burleson, House of Representatives.  
"My Dear Sir: It seems proper to invite your attention to certain anomalous conditions which confront the provision of the act to establish a permanent census committee, affecting the periodical collection of the statistics of cotton production through the agency of the ginners. This provision was inserted in the law at your request and that of other Southern Representatives, and it is necessary for the protection of the cotton producers against the speculators and others interested in depressing the price of the staple for their own profit. It was stated in the report that the cotton ginners, by their refusal to make returns, would put forth every year by speculators and agents of the Liverpool market and that early and trustworthy official information regarding the size of the crop would be lost, and the market manipulated, and permit the speculator to supply and demand to regulate the price.

"ACCURACY UNQUESTIONED.  
"Since the law was passed, Congress has appropriated and this office has disbursed more than \$125,000 a year in the collection and dissemination of this information. The system has been generally regarded until it has become more nearly perfect, and agents similar plan for obtaining exact knowledge of the size of any agricultural crop during the progress of harvesting.  
"No complaint has been made that the census reports are not accurate; indeed, for a year or two past, we have been able to trace the crop so closely that practically every bale has been accounted for.  
"The statistics increase in value every year, for it becomes possible, by comparison of the statistics of one year with those of the same date in preceding years, to judge the size of successive crops with an accuracy never before known or approximated.  
"The ginning reports of the Census Office have crowded out the speculation and estimates referred to, and the single estimate of the Southern Representatives had in view in urging this legislation has been successfully accomplished.

"GINNERS' MOVE DEPRECIATED.  
"In view of these facts, I have been surprised and concerned at the present movement in the Southern States, which is apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers themselves, to destroy the census reports, by the concerted refusal of the ginners to make the returns upon which they are based. Thus far the movement has not seriously affected our work, but if it continues and spreads, it will necessarily destroy its value during the coming year. It appears to have been suddenly discovered that these reports, undertaken solely at the demand of the cotton grower, are highly detrimental to his interests. Mr. E. F. Webber, president of the Memphis cotton exchange, is quoted as declaring that the cotton interests of the South have everything to lose and nothing to gain by their continuance; they put the manufacturing interests in possession of information that is beneficial.

"My attention has been called to the so-called 'National Cotton Ginners' Association,' the purpose of which is stated to be 'to gather accurate and reliable information regarding the amount of cotton produced, in advance of the government report.' It also appears that this information is to be sent in code and the members of the association will be sworn not to divulge it. The information is still highly desirable, but possession of it is to be restricted to those who grow and gin the cotton.

**New Bureau Chief.**  
Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has appointed J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Moore is president of the National League of Republican Clubs and was formerly city treasurer of Philadelphia. He has accepted the appointment and will enter upon the discharge of his duties about the first of the year.

### Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

## GENERAL COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, steady	6 1/2
New Orleans, easy	6 1/4
Mobile, firm	6 1/2
Savannah, quiet	6 1/2
Charleston, quiet	6 1/2
Baltimore, nominal	7.00
New York, quiet	6.85
Boston, quiet	6.85
Philadelphia, quiet	6.75

## Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Middling	7 1/4
Tingoes	6 1/2 to 7
Stains	6 1/2 to 7-16

## City School Superintendents.

Columbia, Special.—The second and last session of the Association of the City School Superintendents was held in the parlors of Hotel Jerome Wednesday morning and the reading of papers and their discussions was resumed at 9:30.

The first topic considered was "Compulsory Education." The discussion was opened by Mr. T. C. Walton of Anderson, who made an earnest plea for compulsory education.

Interesting discussions followed, the sentiment being in favor of compulsory education.

Mr. Nathan Toms of Darlington then read a thoughtful paper on "High School and College Coordination."

The discussion that followed this paper brought out many valuable suggestions with reference to this great and important question.

"The Necessity of Drill Work in Latin" was the next subject on the programme. The discussion was opened by Mr. A. R. Banks of Lancaster, who argued forcibly in favor of Latin in the High school and of thorough drill work in this subject.

"Religious Instructions in Public Schools" was the next subject on the programme and was opened by Mr. E. S. Dreher in a timely discussion.

A great deal of interest was manifested in statistics prepared by Mr. Dreher to show the sad fact that the children of the secular schools are not familiar with the Bible.

Twenty questions were submitted to one section of the eighth grade of the Columbia High school, consisting of 23 girls and 17 boys. The results were such as to make manifest the need of a more definite and comprehensive study of the Sacred Scriptures. The answers given in many instances were startling and pathetic on account of their absurdity. The answers were all marked and graded; the average for the class being but little more than 50 per cent. out of a possible 100. Following are the questions which the graded school children found so difficult:

1. Name the mountain on which the ark rested.
2. Why were the Egyptians afflicted with plagues?
3. Name five of the plagues?
4. What was the Passover?
5. State the circumstances under which the ten commandments were given to man.
6. How was Jericho captured?
7. How did Absalom meet his death?
8. What remarkable thing happened at Belshazzar's feast?
9. Who wrote most of the Psalms?
10. Who wrote the Book of Proverbs?
11. Who went to heaven without dying?
12. Name the last Book of the Old Testament?
13. Is the Book of Hebrews in the Old or the New Testament?
14. Name five miracles recorded in the Old Testament?
15. How did the New Testament come into being?
16. What was Herod's greatest crime?
17. How was Saul of Tarsus converted?
18. Who presided at the trial of Christ?
19. What was the transfiguration?
20. Have you read through the New Testament?

**Elected Bishop.**  
The Rev. William T. Manning, vicar of St. Anne's Church, Trinity Parish, New York City, has been elected Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa. He is forty years of age, is a native of England, a graduate of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and was formerly in charge of a Church in Nashville.

**Tragedy at Cheraw.**  
Cheraw, Special.—Cheraw had a fatal accident as its quota of Christmas casualties. Saturday night a number of persons were in the store of Montgomery & Croxton. A party was standing in the rear of the store discussing the danger of pistol carrying. Mr. L. B. Croxton in a spirit of levity, it is said, to scare the crowd, pointed his pistol behind him and fired. A negro man named Ben Perry, who was sitting on a sack back of the group and who had not been noticed, began to complain. On examination it was found that he was shot through the stomach. Every attention was given to him, but he died on Sunday morning.

**Capt. French's Death Accidental.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—An investigating board of the seventh cavalry appointed by Colonel Pearson concluded the investigation of the cause of death of Capt. Howard W. French, who was found dead with a bullet through his heart on Tuesday. While the board refused to give out its findings until it is sent to the War Department, it is understood that accidental killing was the verdict.

## STILL HOLDING OUT

### Port Arthur Stands Firm Against the Assaults of the Japanese

## GENERAL KONDRACHKO IS SLAIN

Relief is Confidently Expected by March 1st and the Russian Troops Are Determined to Resist as Long as There is One Soldier Left.

Tokio, By Cable.—Trustworthy advices from Port Arthur confirm the report that General Kondrachko has been killed, and that General Stoessel has been injured by falling from his horse. General Smiloff is also reported wounded.

The advices say that the stern of the battleship Sevastopol has sunk in shallow water. Her bow is damaged in two places and the steering room gear is also damaged.

The garrison is reported to be confident in the belief that relief will arrive before March 1st. Despite its heavy losses November 26 and subsequently, the garrison is said to be cheerful and resolved to continue the struggle so long as a single soldier remains. The army claims to have sufficient provisions to last until February. The navy possesses about one month's stores. The price of food in the beleaguered fortress is high. Beef is a rouble and one-half per pound; horse meat six copees per pound; dog meat twenty-five copees per pound; turkeys 150 roubles apiece; eggs 160 roubles per hundred. But few vegetables bearing supplies reached the garrison the past month.

It is expected that the capture of the heights of Pigeon Bay will further curtail the landing of supplies.

## Quiet at the Front.

Huan Shan, By Cable.—Everything continues quiet along the front of the hostile armies. There is little expectation of a decisive movement till spring, when it will be possible for both sides to throw in strong reinforcements and re-commence the campaign in earnest. In the meantime the chief Japanese uneasiness seems to be with regard to their communications eastward. They have an unusually full equipment of narrow-gauge field railroads, one of which General Kuroki has at Shabhedai with Feng Wang Cheng, with a branch to Blamatsa. A supplementary line is being constructed with a care unusual in field operations. This elaborate system has been seriously threatened by General Rennelkamp's raids southward.

There are many evidences that the Japanese are strengthening and fortifying their line of communications toward Korea, which necessarily will absorb a considerable force.

## List of Casualties.

Tokio, By Cable.—The authorities publish a list of thirty-three officers killed and fifty-six wounded. No localities are given, but it is presumed that the casualties occurred at Port Arthur. The naval authorities also publish a list, nine officers and sixty-five men killed on special duty. The nature of the duty is not explained, but it is surmised that another cruiser has been sunk, or damaged, and that the officers and men lost their lives in this manner.

## Deleware Republicans.

Wilmington, Delaware, Special.—As a result of several serious conferences concerning the political situation in this State, the Republicans of both factious have determined to organize the Legislature without a ripple of dissension, and for the first time in many years, following out the harmony agreement of the recent campaign, the Republican Legislature of Delaware will go into a general caucus on the subject. All the caucusing will be done here, which will be the eve of the assembling of the extraordinary session called by proclamation of the Governor to amend the defective judgment law law.

## Two Killed by Falling Tree.

Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to The Telegraph from Ellijay, Ga., says that William Cantrell and Joe Chastine were killed and a brother of Chastine seriously injured near Burnt Mountain by a falling tree. The tree was blown by a high wind across a small frame house in which the men were sitting at the time.

## Archaeologists in Session.

Boston, Special.—The Archaeological Institute of America opened its sixth annual convention here and will continue until Friday next. Several papers and addresses have been prepared, which are intended to appeal strongly to all persons interested in the archaeological side of art. Prof. Charles Elliott Norton, founder and ex-president of the Institute; ex-Mayor Seth Low, of New York; Prof. Wheeler, of the School in Rome, and distinguished visitors from Athens, Jerusalem and other foreign art centers, are attending the convention.

## Big Steamer Stranded.

Norfolk, Special.—Battered by heavy seas that have been lashed to fury by the 40 mile gale, an unknown steamer lies helpless on the inner Diamond Shoals, eight miles off Cape Hatteras, and faint lights seen now and then carry a message to the life saving corps on the shore that there are human lives aboard the wrecked craft that cannot be saved until wind and sea have calmed sufficiently to allow the surf boats to be launched.

## COTTON GOES DOWN

### Takes The Worst Turn Recorded In Three Years

## SOUTHERN GROWERS GET UNEASY

Prices Break Sharply on the Indication of the Census Bureau's Report That the Crop Would Exceed the Government's Estimate—The Figures the Lowest in Three Years.

New York, Special.—The cotton market broke 20 to 25 points on the Census Bureau's ginner's report indicating a crop in excess of the government's estimate. There was very heavy trading on the decline. The bears contended that the ginner's report probably forecasted a crop of nearly 12,000,000 bales.

Following the report, prices, which had shown weakness since the opening, broke sharply, with January selling around 6.66, March 6.81 and May 6.96, or a net decline of 22 to 25 points, and a break of practically \$6.00 a bale in two week's time. The market was very active during the afternoon with big short interests covering, while there was also heavy liquidation and on every little bulge the bears seemed disposed to withdraw their buying orders and sell more cotton.

The low figures reached in the slump are the lowest that cotton has reached in nearly three years.

## The Bureau's Figures.

Washington, Special.—The Census Bureau, Wednesday, issued a report giving the quantity of cotton ginned in 737 counties up to December 13th last, to have been 11,986,614 running bales, which is the equivalent of 11,848,113 commercial bales. The commercial bales reported to the same period for 1902 amounted to 8,747,669.

In arriving at the number of commercial bales, round bales are counted as half bales.

The report to the same date last year covered 912 counties, as against 737 this year. The report for the present year shows an output of 29,657 ginneries, while 29,557 were included in the report for 1902. The product of the different States for this year, in running bales, reported to December 13th, is as follows:

- Alabama, 1,200,000; Arkansas, 769,186; Florida, 1,000,000; Georgia, 1,795,797; Idaho, Territory, 433,755; Kentucky, 1,200,000; Louisiana, 870,518; Mississippi, 1,450,000; Missouri, 36,444; N. Carolina, 687,195; Oklahoma, 294,041; South Carolina, 1,000,000; Tennessee, 211,235; Texas, 2,982,819; Virginia, 14,520.

## Burning Their Cotton.

Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to The Telegraph from Fort Gaines, Ga., says the farmers and merchants of Clay county met Wednesday at Fort Gaines and decided to burn their share of two million bales of surplus cotton. A starter was made when a bonfire was made of cotton on the streets of Fort Gaines. It was not yet determined where it will stop. They have decided to set the pace and are moving determinedly. A large crowd paraded with wild whoops and yells and much spectacular ceremony. The object is to show that the farmers are ready to sacrifice a few bales for the benefit of the masses. The fire is still burning and excitement is increasing.

## Cotton Buyer Suicides.

Barnesville, Ga., Special.—J. B. Harrison, a prominent cotton buyer and brother of J. M. Harrison, of Forsyth, fatally shot himself at 4 o'clock this afternoon in his room at the Magnolia Inn, the ball entering just above the right ear and lodging in the brain. Heavy losses on cotton contracts led to the act.

His losses are estimated at about \$25,000. He has been despondent for the past few days and this afternoon bought a pistol from a hardware store. Immediately thereafter, seeing the figures giving the close of the market for Wednesday, he went to his room and shot himself. He was 45 years old and stood well among the people here. Besides the losses sustained he had considerable property and money left, amounting to \$12,000 or \$15,000.

## Southern Educators Gather.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—The advance guard for the Southern Educational Association came in, the first party arriving from Texas, others from Southern Carolina and Georgia. Exercises will begin tomorrow evening in the board of trade auditorium. The hotels will be filled to the limit, reservations already being made for several hundred.

## Eminent Scholars in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Some of the most eminent historians, political scientists and economists in the United States are in attendance at the convention of the American Historical, the American Economic and the American Political Science Associations which opened here at the University of Chicago. The programmes include several joint sessions of the three associations. Among the speakers are President Harper, of Chicago University; Prof. E. J. Gognow, of the Political Science Association; Alfred T. Mahan, the naval authority; and others.

## New Orleans Excited.

New Orleans, Special.—With the reading of the ginner's report on the cotton exchange Wednesday cotton slumped 47 to 55 points. Extraordinary excitement attended the break. The market was hammered with great energy.

## After the First Excitement the Market Grew Quieter.

After the first excitement the market grew quieter, though the decline was not arrested. January cotton went to 6.40, which is a decline of about 4 cents during the last three months.

## WORK AHEAD OF LAWMAKERS

### Some Measures That Will Engage the Attention of the Lawmakers.

The most important problems of the new Legislature, which convenes on Tuesday of this week, will have to solve will be compulsory education and the matter of raising more revenue by taxes, though of course the dispensary situation will be a subject of no less new light and about its head already the clouds are gathering for a fine old storm. There are many other matters of minor importance, but concerning which there is more or less feeling, and altogether the session promises to be an unusually interesting and entertaining one. Two-thirds of this Legislature is entirely new blood, and is therefore largely very fresh from the people. The unexpected then is to be expected, and the end of the session may see some very important and far-reaching changes in the statute law of the State.

This is not what is known as an election session, but the Legislature nevertheless has several important positions to fill by ballot. A new Speaker is to be chosen, but so far as is known Mr. M. L. Smith, of Camden, has no opposition for re-election to this office. C. C. Kelly will also be re-elected clerk of the House without opposition, though it has been suggested that he will be opposed by Dr. Eugene Jarzalk, of Marion. Two new judges are to be elected by this Legislature, the terms of Judge D. A. Townsend, of the seventh circuit, and Judge E. C. Griffin, of the eighth circuit, expiring this year. Both will be candidates for re-election. Judge Townsend will have rivals in the persons of Senator D. E. Hydrick, of Spartanburg, and Senator F. P. McGowan, of Laurens. Judge Griffin's opponents will be Senator Hay, of Kershaw, and J. W. Vera, of Edgefield. Several college trustees and members of the penitentiary board are to be elected.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A strong sentiment in favor of compulsory education as a complement to the child labor law has been rapidly crystallizing throughout the State the past several months. The State press generally has expressed itself in favor of such a law, and that those who are the closest to the school problem want it is shown by the resolution recently adopted here by the joint association of county and city school superintendents. Governor Heyward, who has zealously interested himself in the educational problems of the State, favors a compulsory education law.

Some effort may be made to carry out State Superintendent of Education Martin's recommendation to bring the Child Labor and combine it with the Social Control bill, which is now before the State university, but it is not thought that this scheme has much chance of success. Though the South Carolina College will likely be started out on a university career, by the Legislature granting the trustees' recent request for an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for that purpose.

## AS TO TAXES.

The State is face to face with a serious problem with regard to taxes. Nearly a million and a quarter is required to meet the present needs of the State government, but though there is now about \$204,000,000 worth of property on the books, a five mills levy does not seem to be sufficient. The State is running behind the great bulk of the taxes not being collectible until the spring. The State has so far borrowed \$500,000, and there will have to be a greater revenue by about \$200,000 if the State is to have any hope of getting back to cash basis. The quadrennial assessment of real estate will be made next year, and if this class of property can be gotten on a more equitable basis there is some hope of getting all the additional revenue from this source. In this connection an effort will be made to get a law passed requiring market value returns instead of returns on a 60 per cent basis. The present valuation there is in round numbers \$100,000,000 worth of this class of property in the State. Of course it is argued that a market value return of this property would be unjust because of the ease with which personal property dodges the tax collector, and the fact that the constitution fixes 3 mills as a levy for school purposes is also used against the advocates of a greater valuation of real estate. But it is pointed out that the greater valuation will provide enough additional school money to allow the doing away with the special school taxes, which prevail in almost every school district and that after all the real estate owners will pay out no more than they are now paying to maintain the schools.

## THE DISPENSARY.

What will be done with the dispensary is altogether problematical. The feeling is growing steadily stronger that the system in its present condition is a menace to good and honest government and has a corrupting influence on politics in all departments of the State government, but not only does the constitution forbid a return to the old bar system, but there is no general desire to go back to this, the prohibitory sentiment having solidly taken ground. In case the present dispensary system is wiped out it is difficult to predict whether local option—each county controlling its own whiskey traffic under dispensary regulations—or high license, with dispensary regulation would take its place. The change that is possible is the passage of the original Brice bill, which allows a county to vote out its dispensary without tax to maintain prohibition and without forfeiting its share in the general dispensary school fund. When Cherokee county voted out its dispensary by such a decisive majority there was trembling among the dispensary cohorts, but the predictions that other counties would be quick to follow suit seem to have come from false prophets. The State board has indicated a willingness to allow a community to do away with its dispensary, but this matter is tied up in an injunction and the decision week after next may deny the State board's authority to do such a thing. The suggestion from Senator Tillman is that the sale of whiskey be turned out to some responsible concern, but this is not likely to prove popular.

## HAS ALMOST FALLEN

### Port Arthur Has Reached the Point of Surrender

## PROPOSITION IS MADE TO NOGO

Japanese Commander Receives a Letter From General Stoessel Relating to the Surrender of the Besieged City and Fortress, Original Garrison of 40,000 Men Now Reduced to \$15,000—Capture of 200-Metre Hill Was the Beginning of the End.

Tokio, By Cable.—Great Negri reports that he has received a letter from General Stoessel relating to the surrender of Port Arthur.

The news that the Russian forces at Port Arthur have been reduced to such a strait that at last the heroic commander has been forced to propose surrender follows upon a month of reverses. The siege began almost with the firing of the first gun in the war, now nearly 11 months ago, and when perhaps the greatest stronghold in the world was garrisoned by 40,000 Russian soldiers, supported by a formidable squadron of modern battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. These warships have been destroyed or dispersed until but a few torpedo boats remain in the harbor. The garrison at latest accounts, had been reduced to about 15,000 men. On December 4, Higle (203-Metre) Hill, was captured by the Japanese. On December 19, the East Keekwan fort was taken by them and the Rihlung fort fell on December 29. From the hour of the fall of East Keekwan events seem to be hastening toward the culmination for on December 31, Sungshu Mountain fell into the hands of the besiegers and only a few hours later the "H" fort, another strong position was captured.

The report that the non-combatants of Port Arthur had been accorded asylum behind Liao Tie Mountain may have been an indication that the Japanese commander foresaw that the surrender of the Russians within a very brief time was assured.

## Think Fortress Fall Near.

Tokio, By Cable.—Following the dramatic capture of Sungshu Mountain Saturday morning, the Japanese Sunday captured "H" fort and a recently constructed fort on Pan Lung Mountain, which gives them possession of the entire line between Rihlung Mountain and "H" fort by way of Pan Lung Mountain. Simultaneously, the extreme Japanese right, pressing south along Pigeon Bay, captured the heights south of Housanyentao.

A telegram received late Sunday from the besieging army says: "Part of our line dislodging the enemy occupied 'H' fort at 7 o'clock this morning and also captured a new fort on Pan Lung Mountain. Thus the line between Rihlung Mountain and 'H' fort via Pan Lung Mountain fell firmly into our hands.

Part of our night, which commenced a bombardment at 8 o'clock this morning and dislodged the enemy, who resisted stubbornly, firmly occupied a height south of Housanyentao at 2 o'clock.

News of the continuance of Japanese successes at Port Arthur is received with elation in Tokio. It is known that the Japanese losses were comparatively light. It is believed here that the Russian garrison is finally reaching its limits of strength, endurance and numbers.

The Emperor and Empress held a brilliant New Year's ceremony at the palace Sunday. From early in the morning they received in audience Japanese statesmen and peers and naval and military officers, who offered their homages in order of precedence. The more prominent officials received the diplomatic corps at 2 o'clock, p. m.

## Shot Out Boy's Eyes.

Newport News, Special.—Fred Westinghouse, the small boy who was shot yesterday at Orana by the premature explosion of a gun which was being loaded by a negro, will lose his eyesight as a result of the accident. The shot struck him full in the face, destroying both eyes.

## Police Officer Shot.

Charlotte, Special.—Rural Officer S. E. Cole, of Belmont Park, was killed Sunday afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock by a negro, Will Springs. The homicide was committed at the railroad crossing near Sugar Creek church and within 200 yards of Zion negro church. Mr. Cole's son-in-law, Mr. H. B. Nabors, a machinist at Liddell's, was there and was shot also. How seriously he was wounded does not yet appear; it seems though, that he is not much hurt. Mr. Cole was attempting the arrest of a negro for the larceny of a bicycle belonging to another negro.

## Dr. Chadwick Not Arrested.

New York, Special.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, husband of Cassie L. Chadwick, arrived in this country Saturday on the steamship Pretoria, ran the gauntlet of big crowds which had waited for hours to see him, was hailed to Hoboken police headquarters and to the recorder's court, and finally left for Cleveland, not as a prisoner, but as the guest of Sheriff Barry, who had come from Ohio with a warrant for the doctor's arrest which he did not serve.

## WEST STORM SWEEP

### Heavy Snows and High Winds Cause Loss of Life and Property

## HALF THE CONTINENT INVOLVED

Most Widespread Atmospheric Disturbance in 15 Years Extends From Winnipeg, Canada, to New Orleans, and From the Rocky Mountains to New York—Gale and Snow in the Northwest, Electric Storms in the South and Fog in the East.

Chicago, Special.—One of the most severe storms of recent years has been raging through the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes since early Tuesday morning and has caused much trouble to street car companies, railroads and telegraphic companies.

In its extent the storm was the most widespread of any during the last fifteen years. Counting the fog as a component part of the storm, it stretched clear from the Rocky Mountains to New York and from Winnipeg to New Orleans. The fatalities reported here as due to the storm are three men killed. They were:

Alexander Steiner, a teamster, killed while unloading coal. A coal chute was blown from its fastenings and struck him on the head, killing him instantly. Thomas Walsh, a laborer, was struck by a tree board while quartering a new building. The board cut his head nearly off.

Frank Kavanaugh was killed at Muncie, Ind., by an oil derrick falling on him.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday night the storm was reported as subsiding at a Kansas City and at other points on the north and south line from that city. In Chicago and east of here the storm was still raging with great violence, and was expected to continue through the night, the center of the storm being between Chicago and Kansas City.

Reports from Kansas City were that the storm extended from Missouri as far south as Indian Territory and was accompanied throughout its entire length by high winds and snow.

In the Northwest the storm was even more violent. At St. Paul the snow commenced to fall early Monday night and grew heavier all through the night, while the wind increased until it was blowing fifty miles an hour. The heavy snow and the gale worked havoc with the wires, and some passenger trains from Chicago and St. Paul were reported as twenty-four hours overdue. The storm reached westward from St. Paul until it covered almost the entire Northwest.

In the South, conditions were somewhat better, the snow in many places being changed to heavy rain. The first which was preceded by thunder and lightning and followed by high winds, Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Montgomery and Memphis all reported exceedingly heavy rains, a rapidly falling thermometer and terrific winds. In the Ohio river valley the first heavy rain in five months commenced falling early in the day and continued throughout the night. The storm was appreciated by the boatmen along the Ohio and its tributaries, for the stage of water in these streams has of late been very low.

The storm struck Chicago shortly after noon and increased with great rapidity until it had assumed hurricane violence at 5:30 o'clock, when the wind tore through the downtown streets at the rate of 72 miles an hour. It fell away after that and by 7 o'clock had dropped to 50 miles an hour, where it remained throughout the night. In the evening the mercury dropped from 34 to 11. The late reports from Wisconsin are that the storm was the most severe experienced in that section of the country. Damage in the city of Mason is estimated at \$100,000. In Indiana the damage done by the storm was especially heavy in the oil fields, where fully five hundred derricks were blown down and all operations suspended. Loss on derricks alone in the neighborhood of Muncie, is placed at \$200,000, and at \$50,000 around Portland.

## Company Asks Position.

Washington, Special.—General Wilson, chairman of the inaugural committee, received a request from Lieut. C. B. Ballard, in command of Company K, Birmingham, Ala., Rifles, for a place in the inaugural parade. His company desires to attend the ceremonies as the representative of the Third Regiment of the Alabama National Guard.

## Peculiar Pistol Accident.

Atlanta, Special.—Max Silverman, traveling salesman for a New York house, is in the Grady Hospital here in a serious condition with the paper wadding from a .38-caliber pistol cartridge in his right lung, as a result of having been accidentally shot by Sol Grodzinsky. The accident is one of the most peculiar the hospital authorities have had to deal with for some time. The pistol was fired at a close range, and so great was the force of the shot that the wadding from the shell went entirely through Silverman's shirt clothing tore through the body and penetrated the right lung. Physicians are not yet able to tell whether this wound will prove fatal.

## "Tom Watson's Magazine."

Albany, N. Y., Special.—Thomas E. Watson, of Thompson, Ga., the candidate of the People's party for President at the last election, incorporated with the Secretary of State a stock company called Tom Watson's Magazine, for the purpose of publishing and circulating a monthly literary periodical of that name. The corporation is capitalized at \$125,000, divided into 12,500 shares.